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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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What is OES?

Under the coordination of the U.S. Department of Labor, the labor research and statistics departments of each state, through the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program, ask a portion of the businesses in their respective states to tell them the occupations of their employees and the number of persons employed in each of those occupations. Because of the uniformity of the OES programs nationwide, estimates of the total employment in an occupation in the state and the nation can be made and used for comparison purposes. The OES also provides information on staffing patterns--the link between occupations and industries where those occupations are found.

In South Dakota, the Labor Market Information Center of the South Dakota Department of Labor is responsible for the OES program. The Occupational Employment Statistics are collected on a three-year cycle, with a different group of industries targeted each year. In year one, the mining; construction; finance, insurance and real estate; and service industries are surveyed. The next year, the wholesale and retail trade; transportation, communication and utilities; government; and education industries are surveyed. The final survey round asks for occupational information from manufacturers and hospitals.

In South Dakota, we have sampled over 5,000 business locations in the last three survey rounds. In preparing the sample for each survey round, we are careful to select businesses so that the data collected are statistically representative of each type of industry (using the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) coding system) and the different size classes of businesses in the state.

There are approximately 750 occupations in the OES occupational coding scheme. To make the task of completing the survey form simpler for each employer, not all occupations are included on any single OES survey form. The form that an employer receives depends on the type of industry that employer is in and the size of the business.

The OES surveys are mailed out in April, May, and June--attempting to collect employment data for the corresponding month. The businesses that do not respond are sent a second mailing approximately six weeks later. Then to reach a response rate that is sufficient enough to provide quality data, nonresponding businesses are contacted by telephone. The Bureau of Labor Statistics requires a minimum response rate of 75 percent. South Dakota generally achieves a response rate of at least 80 percent.

South Dakota businesses have been very cooperative and responded well to our survey. This good response has helped to keep the costs of conducting this occupational staffing pattern study as low as possible in South Dakota.

We try to make the survey as simple as possible for businesses to complete. We are very willing to answer any questions that participating employers have and try to assist them in any way we can. Many firms even call in and give us the data over the telephone, rather than completing the survey form themselves. This system works especially efficiently for smaller firms or firms with few occupations.

When we have received an adequate number of usable survey forms, we combine individual business responses with the data collected from other firms in the same industry to protect the confidentiality of the respondent. If there is a sufficient level of employment, a sufficient number of employers and sufficient response to the survey within

INSIDE...

Labor Market In June 3
South Dakota Nonfarm Employment .. 6
Sioux Falls Nonfarm Employment .. 7
Rapid City Nonfarm Employment .. 8
Hours and Earnings of Production Workers 9

an industry classification, we are able to make estimates of the total employment in the different occupations found in that industry statewide. We can also determine the staffing pattern of that industry from the information provided in the survey. If response to the survey is not sufficient in a particular industry, we combine the industries and make estimates by larger, broader industry groups.

The most visible use of occupational employment statistics is the South Dakota Occupational Outlook Handbook. The OES program provides the primary source of information for this publication, which is a career planning tool used by students and other career planners throughout the state. OES occupational staffing patterns are also used in economic development efforts--to determine the occupational needs of firms moving into or expanding in South Dakota.

New 'Stuff' Being Added to OES

This year, the U.S. Department of Labor is testing an additional feature that it is considering adding to the OES--occupational wage data. The Bureau of Labor Statistics is asking a limited number of employers to indicate, for each occupation they report employees in, the number of employees who earn wages within a specified wage range. For example, an employer would be asked how many of his or her employees in a certain occupation earn less than $5.00 an hour, how many earn wages between $5.00 and $6.50 an hour, how many earn between $6.51 and $9.00, etc.

Below is an example of the specific types of information which are available from the OES program. The table shows the occupations with the largest employment in 1987 in South Dakota's hospital industry, based on the OES Survey of Hospitals conducted in 1986.

1987 Employment by Occupation In South Dakota's Hospital Industry

Occupational Title	Employment	% of Industry Total
Registered Nurses	2,620	24.4%
Nurse Aides, Orderlies & Attendants	885	8.2%
Licensed Practical Nurses	695	6.5%
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	405	3.7%
General Office Clerks	360	3.3%
Food Preparation Workers	280	2.6%
Medical and Health Service Managers	235	2.2%
Cooks, Institutional or Restaurant	225	2.1%
Child Care Workers	205	1.9%
Medical & Clinical Laboratory Technologists	270	2.5%
Total Employment in Hospital Industry	10,755	

The OES program also provides information in the opposite type of format--the industries where a certain occupation is employed. Take, for example, the occupation of maids and housekeeping cleaners shown in the above table on the hospital industry. From a complete three-year cycle of the OES survey, we can find out that the industries listed below are the largest employers of maids and housekeeping cleaners.

1987 Employment of Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners by Industry

Industry	Employment	% of Total Occupation
Hotels	1,355	58.0%
Hospitals	405	17.3%
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	280	12.0%
Services to Dwellings and Other Buildings	50	2.1%
Eating & Drinking Places	45	1.9%
Total Employment in Occupation	2,335	

These are just a few examples of the information available through the OES program and the many uses that there are for the data. Without the cooperation of employers who participate in the OES survey, it would not be possible to have this type of information available. We appreciate that cooperation, and hope that we can rely on ongoing and even greater survey participation so that we can continue to provide quality information.

South Dakota's Labor Market in June

In June 1989, nonfarm wage and salaried employment in South Dakota was 272,700. This is an increase of 1,000 jobs (or 0.4 percent) from year-ago employment levels. The wholesale and retail trade industry posted the largest job increase from year-ago levels, with the addition of 1,000 jobs. The retail trade industry alone added 800 jobs, largely in general merchandise stores; food stores; automotive dealers; and furniture and miscellaneous retail stores. Comments received from some employers in these industries who participate in the Current Employment Statistics (CES) Survey indicated the following types of reasons for the hiring of additional personnel: 'business is good', 'expanded store hours', and the 'hiring of more part-time workers.'

The services industry added 600 jobs over year-ago employment levels. The 200 job decrease in personal and business services slightly offset the 900 job increase in the medical and health division. The business services division is greatly impacted by the demand for temporary workers, which fluctuates from month to month. The 500 job growth in the finance, insurance and real estate industry was heavily concentrated in credit agencies other than banks. As noted in earlier issues of the Labor Bulletin, the increasing use of credit instead of cash to make purchases has caused some firms to hire additional personnel to accommodate the increased workload.

Some divisions of the manufacturing industry posted slight job growth over year-ago employment levels. This growth, however, was not substantial enough to offset the employment decline caused largely by a major firm closing its doors in June 1989. The manufacturing industry noted a job decrease of 500 over year-ago employment levels.

Month-to-Month Employment Changes

Nonfarm employment in June continued its upward month-to-month trend, noting an increase of 3,700 jobs from month-ago employment levels. The very seasonal construction industry tied for first place with wholesale and retail trade, with the addition of 1,300 jobs over the month. The wholesale and retail trade industry also added 1,300 jobs. Businesses in the retail trade industry which hire extra personnel this time of year are establishments such as: gift, novelty, and souvenir shops; and eating and drinking establishments.

The services industry posted a 1,000 job gain over the month. The educational services sector posted an 800 job decrease, thereby offsetting somewhat the 1,800 job increase which occurred in the hotels, amusement, personal and business sector. As the school term ends for the year, so does the employment of the majority of support staff, such as cooks and teacher aides, in the educational services sector. The majority of the increase in the hotels, amusement, personal and business sector is due to the addition of personnel to accommodate tourists. Establishments dealing with outdoor activity also hire seasonal workers this time of year. Some examples of these establishments are: outdoor plays and theaters, waterslides, zoos and country clubs.

The transportation sector of the transportation and public utilities division showed an employment decrease, coinciding with the decrease in educational services. School buses, which stop running during the summer months, impact employment levels in this sector. However, tour bus business, which also begins a seasonal increase at this time of year, does help offset that decrease to a certain degree.

State and local education in government noted traditional declines as the school year came to a close, and offset the addition to state government June payrolls of almost 900 youth, who are working for private establishments and state agencies participating in the Summer Youth Program. The Summer Youth Program, which is administered by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), provides approximately 1,900 youth with employment from late May to mid-September each year.

The South Dakota labor force in June was 373,000. There were 357,200 South Dakotans employed and 15,800 unemployed. The unemployment rate was 4.2 percent, an increase of 0.5 percent from May to June. The June unemployment rate in several South Dakota counties (i.e. Buffalo, Moody and Shannon) noted a seasonal rise. Unemployment levels in these counties are impacted by non-contract federal school employees furloughed during the summertime. These employees are eligible for unemployment insurance benefits under South Dakota Codified Law § 61-6-1.8., and their claims for benefits at the end of each school year impact the unemployment rate for their respective counties.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	June 1989 (1)				June 1988			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	125,569,000	118,719,000	6,850,000	5.5(3)	123,028,000	116,209,000	6,819,000	5.5(3)
South Dakota	373,000	357,200	15,800	4.2	368,600	355,500	13,100	3.6
Sioux Falls MSA	74,466	71,945	2,521	3.4	74,085	71,736	2,349	3.2
Rapid City MSA	40,995	39,442	1,553	3.8	40,512	39,064	1,448	3.6
Aurora	1,554	1,539	15	1.0	1,597	1,578	19	1.2
Beadle	9,887	9,400	487	4.9	9,554	9,332	222	2.3
Bennett	1,447	1,379	68	4.7	1,492	1,423	69	4.6
Bon Homme	3,654	3,586	68	1.9	3,641	3,557	84	2.3
Brookings	14,642	13,658	984	6.7	13,887	13,219	668	4.8
Brown	20,481	18,888	1,593	7.8	20,966	20,054	912	4.3
Brule	2,812	2,765	47	1.7	2,757	2,703	54	2.0
Buffalo	522	437	85	16.3	474	427	47	9.9
Butte	3,597	3,502	95	2.6	3,650	3,509	141	3.9
Campbell	1,238	1,230	8	0.6	1,249	1,240	9	0.7
Charles Mix	4,443	4,081	362	8.1	4,314	4,066	248	5.7
Clark	1,936	1,847	89	4.6	1,987	1,929	58	2.9
Clay	6,274	5,969	305	4.9	6,281	6,037	244	3.9
Codington	12,952	12,485	467	3.6	12,361	12,021	340	2.8
Corson	1,699	1,576	123	7.2	1,623	1,514	109	6.7
Custer	4,477	4,392	85	1.9	4,745	4,599	146	3.1
Davison	9,881	9,754	127	1.3	9,350	9,219	131	1.4
Day	3,638	3,388	250	6.9	3,550	3,405	145	4.1
Deuel	2,338	2,287	51	2.2	2,488	2,434	54	2.2
Dewey	2,303	2,013	290	12.6	2,271	1,976	295	13.0
Douglas	1,830	1,752	78	4.3	1,880	1,842	38	2.0
Edmunds	2,182	2,108	74	3.4	2,287	2,229	58	2.5
Fall River	3,856	3,615	241	6.3	3,887	3,699	188	4.8
Faulk	1,271	1,258	13	1.0	1,288	1,277	11	0.9
Grant	4,323	4,215	108	2.5	4,340	4,209	131	3.0
Gregory	2,630	2,575	55	2.1	2,594	2,538	56	2.2
Haakon	1,241	1,186	55	4.4	1,238	1,219	19	1.5
Hamlin	2,464	2,396	68	2.8	2,525	2,450	75	3.0
Hand	2,051	2,024	27	1.3	2,049	2,028	21	1.0
Hanson	1,480	1,425	55	3.7	1,516	1,486	30	2.0
Harding	870	862	8	0.9	870	862	8	0.9
Hughes	9,007	8,762	245	2.7	9,030	8,837	193	2.1
Hutchinson	4,408	4,302	106	2.4	4,476	4,423	53	1.2
Hyde	973	931	42	4.3	920	907	13	1.4
Jackson	1,915	1,828	87	4.5	1,799	1,746	53	2.9

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	June 1989 (1)				June 1988			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,188	1,141	47	4.0	1,196	1,181	15	1.3
Jones	775	764	11	1.4	801	786	15	1.9
Kingsbury	3,006	2,907	99	3.3	3,008	2,916	92	3.1
Lake	5,313	4,890	423	8.0	5,344	5,045	299	5.6
Lawrence	11,791	11,269	522	4.4	11,226	10,772	454	4.0
Lincoln	7,948	7,734	214	2.7	7,582	7,268	314	4.1
Lyman	1,689	1,571	118	7.0	1,650	1,577	73	4.4
McCook	2,938	2,809	129	4.4	2,981	2,917	64	2.1
McPherson	1,682	1,640	42	2.5	1,717	1,691	26	1.5
Marshall	2,554	2,323	231	9.0	2,459	2,337	122	5.0
Meade	10,124	9,762	362	3.6	9,847	9,562	285	2.9
Mellette	1,028	956	72	7.0	968	908	60	6.2
Miner	1,571	1,499	72	4.6	1,525	1,517	8	0.5
Minnehaha	74,466	71,945	2,521	3.4	74,085	71,736	2,349	3.2
Moody	3,683	3,298	385	10.5	3,577	3,309	268	7.5
Pennington	40,995	39,442	1,553	3.8	40,512	39,064	1,448	3.6
Perkins	2,522	2,488	34	1.3	2,660	2,545	115	4.3
Potter	1,522	1,492	30	2.0	1,560	1,521	39	2.5
Roberts	4,718	4,519	199	4.2	4,792	4,540	252	5.3
Sanborn	1,146	1,138	8	0.7	1,209	1,194	15	1.2
Shannon	2,706	2,232	474	17.5	2,638	2,206	432	16.4
Spink	3,919	3,839	80	2.0	4,028	3,898	130	3.2
Stanley	1,668	1,624	44	2.6	1,607	1,571	36	2.2
Sully	840	827	13	1.5	922	883	39	4.2
Todd	2,844	2,696	148	5.2	2,833	2,623	210	7.4
Tripp	3,576	3,447	129	3.6	3,450	3,369	81	2.3
Turner	4,346	4,259	87	2.0	4,422	4,270	152	3.4
Union	6,375	6,053	322	5.1	5,794	5,644	150	2.6
Walworth	3,200	3,058	142	4.4	3,186	3,040	146	4.6
Yankton	11,549	11,276	273	2.4	11,015	10,632	383	3.5
Ziebach	1,036	920	116	11.2	1,080	973	107	9.9

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.3 and 5.4. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

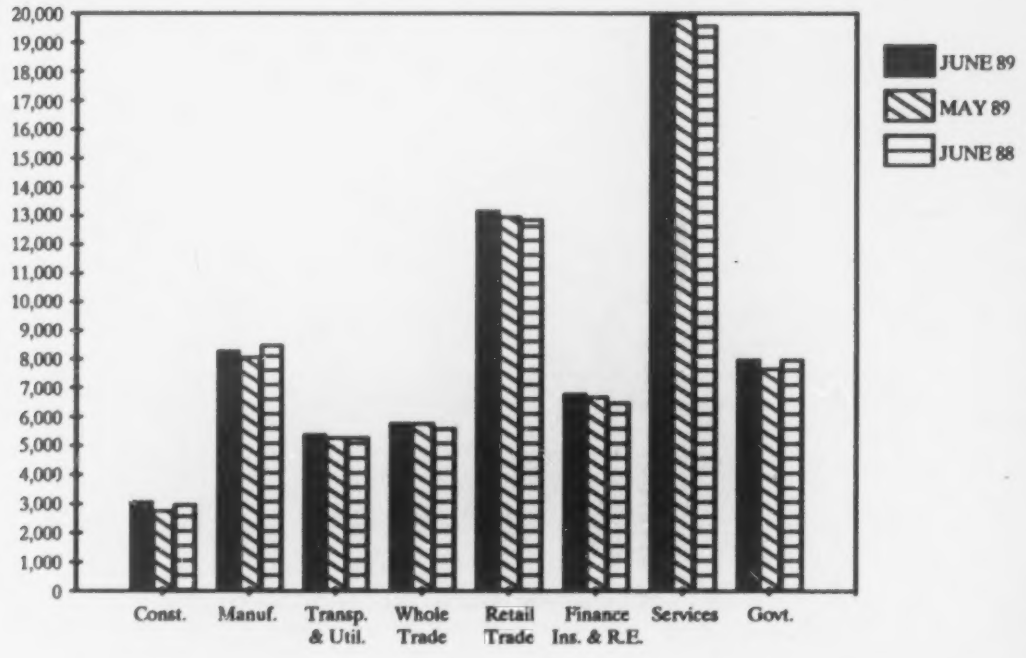
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	272,700	269,000	271,700	1.4	.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	211,500	207,600	210,000	1.9	.7
MINING	2,700	2,700	2,800	.0	-3.6
CONSTRUCTION	10,800	9,500	10,800	13.7	.0
MANUFACTURING	30,500	30,300	31,000	.7	-1.6
Durable Goods	16,300	16,200	17,400	.6	-6.3
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9,200	9,300	10,600	-1.1	-13.2
Nondurable Goods	14,200	14,100	13,600	.7	4.4
Food & Kindred Products	8,000	7,900	7,700	1.3	3.9
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,900	2,900	3,000	.0	-3.3
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,600	13,800	13,600	-1.4	.0
Transportation	8,100	8,300	8,200	-2.4	-1.2
Communication	3,100	3,200	3,100	-3.1	.0
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,300	2,300	.0	.0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	71,700	70,400	70,700	1.8	1.4
Wholesale Trade	18,200	18,100	17,900	.6	1.7
Durable Goods	8,300	8,100	8,100	2.5	2.5
Nondurable Goods	10,000	10,000	9,800	.0	2.0
Retail Trade	53,500	52,200	52,700	2.5	1.5
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	8,800	8,900	8,700	-1.1	1.1
Food Stores	7,900	7,800	7,700	1.3	2.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	15,200	15,000	14,700	1.3	3.4
Finance	9,600	9,500	9,200	1.1	4.3
Banking	4,600	4,500	4,600	2.2	.0
Credit Agencies, other than Banks	4,700	4,600	4,200	2.2	11.9
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,600	3,600	3,500	.0	2.9
SERVICES	67,000	66,000	66,400	1.5	.9
Hotels, Amusement, Personal & Business	20,100	18,300	20,500	9.8	-2.0
Personal and Business	8,700	8,400	8,900	3.6	-2.2
Medical and Health Services	25,700	25,500	24,800	.8	3.6
Hospitals	11,700	11,700	11,200	.0	4.5
Health Services, other than Hospitals	13,900	13,900	13,700	.0	1.5
Educational Services	4,000	4,800	3,900	-16.7	2.6
Social Services	4,600	4,700	4,400	-2.1	4.5
Membership Organizations	8,800	8,800	8,900	.0	-1.1
GOVERNMENT	61,300	61,300	61,700	.0	-.6
Federal	10,700	10,800	10,900	-.9	-1.8
State	15,900	16,300	16,100	-2.5	-1.2
State Education	5,900	7,800	5,500	-24.4	7.3
Local	34,700	34,200	34,700	1.5	.0
Local Education	19,200	20,200	19,200	-5.0	.0

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

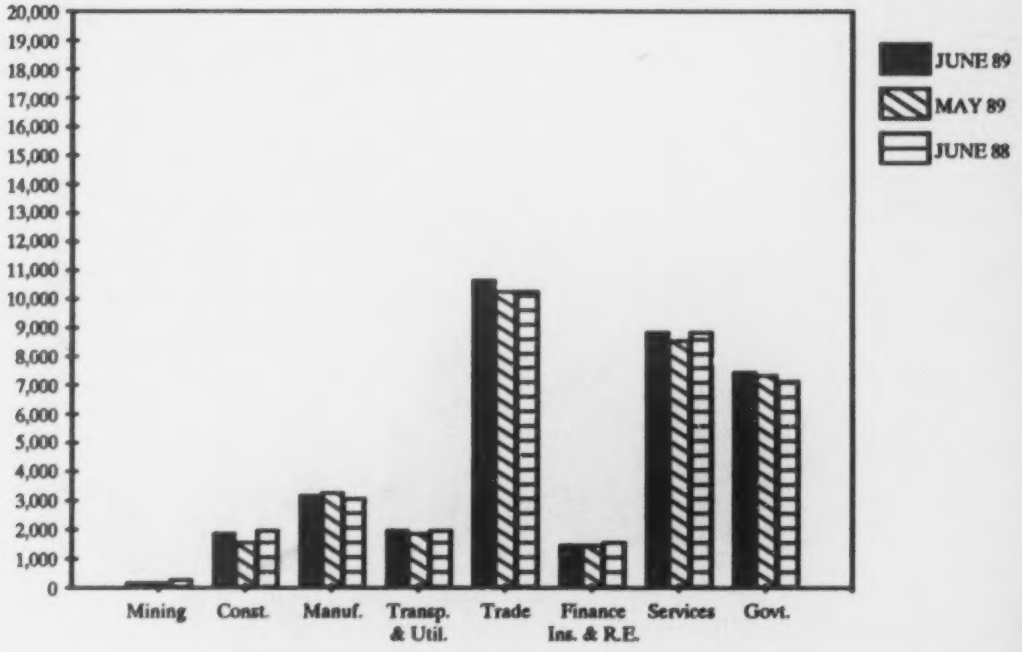


	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	70,600	69,300	69,400	1.9	1.7
*MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	3,100	2,800	3,000	10.7	3.3
MANUFACTURING	8,300	8,100	8,500	2.5	-2.4
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,400	5,300	5,300	1.9	1.9
TRADE	18,900	18,800	18,500	.5	2.2
Wholesale Trade	5,800	5,800	5,600	.0	3.6
Retail Trade	13,200	13,000	12,900	1.5	2.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	6,800	6,700	6,500	1.5	4.6
SERVICES	19,900	19,900	19,600	.0	1.5
GOVERNMENT	8,000	7,700	8,000	3.9	.0

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	37,500	36,000	36,600	4.2	2.5
MINING	200	200	300	.0	-33.3
CONSTRUCTION	2,100	1,900	2,000	10.5	5.0
MANUFACTURING	3,200	3,200	3,200	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	2,000	2,000	2,000	.0	.0
TRADE	11,700	10,700	11,000	9.3	6.4
Wholesale Trade	2,300	2,200	2,000	4.5	15.0
Retail Trade	9,400	8,600	8,900	9.3	5.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,600	1,500	1,700	6.7	-5.9
SERVICES	9,300	8,900	9,200	4.5	1.1
GOVERNMENT	7,400	7,500	7,300	-1.3	1.4

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988
Total Private	175,800	171,800	174,900	34.5	33.6	34.6
Mining	2,300	2,200	2,300	40.2	42.7	42.7
Construction	8,600	7,500	8,800	42.1	40.7	41.6
Manufacturing	22,800	22,600	23,700	42.5	42.0	42.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,300	11,500	11,300	38.5	37.4	39.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	62,700	61,300	61,900	33.1	32.1	32.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	11,200	11,000	10,700	36.2	34.8	35.5
Services	57,000	55,700	56,200	30.5	29.6	31.3

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988
Total Private	$255.30	$252.67	$248.43	$7.40	$7.52	$7.18
Mining	489.23	516.67	514.11	12.17	12.10	12.04
Construction	410.90	405.37	400.19	9.76	9.96	9.62
Manufacturing	343.40	345.66	332.17	8.08	8.23	7.89
Transportation & Public Utilities	414.65	404.29	396.47	10.77	10.81	10.14
Wholesale & Retail Trade	201.91	199.34	200.82	6.10	6.21	6.16
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	269.33	258.56	250.63	7.44	7.43	7.06
Services	213.20	210.16	201.89	6.99	7.10	6.45

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988
Sioux Falls MSA	5,800	5,700	6,500	42.4	43.0	45.4
Rapid City MSA	2,500	2,400	2,500	43.6	44.8	37.4

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988
Sioux Falls MSA	$357.01	$372.81	$367.74	$8.42	$8.67	$8.10
Rapid City MSA	374.09	386.18	299.20	8.58	8.62	8.00

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	NUMBER		
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988
Sex, Total	1,771	1,736	1,678
Male	716	873	815
Female	1,055	863	863
Race, Total	1,771	1,736	1,678
White	1,462	1,587	1,363
Nonwhite	309	149	315
Age, Total	1,771	1,736	1,678
Under 45	1,272	1,280	1,217
Over 45	499	456	461
2/Industry, Total	1,771	1,736	1,678
Mining	13	27	7
Construction	116	176	117
Manufacturing	569	667	466
Transportation & Public Utilities	81	83	55
Trade	356	382	368
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	35	32	56
Services	510	313	498
Government	91	56	111
2/Occupation, Total	1,771	1,736	1,678
Professional & Managerial	355	232	319
Clerical and Sales	387	313	397
Services	204	175	250
Processing	32	57	169
Machine Trade	55	74	50
Benchwork	401	429	163
Structural Work	182	282	183
Other	155	174	147
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	1,771	1,736	1,678
1-2 Weeks	370	222	339
3-4 Weeks	246	192	229
5-14 Weeks	676	737	564
15 Weeks & Over	479	585	546

[1]The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2]Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	1,404	1,212	1,564	15.8	-10.2
B. Weeks Compensated	7,213	9,021	8,465	-20.0	-14.8
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$757,718	$687,266	$725,101	10.3	4.5
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal	$42,902,370	$43,549,121	$40,504,400	-1.5	5.9
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	6,825	5,744	6,942	18.8	-1.7
F. Nonfarm Placements	7,179	4,781	7,826	50.2	-8.3
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	14,158	10,754	8,094	31.7	74.9

	June 1989
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$69,104

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC) RECIPIENTS

	June 1989	
	People	Savings in Dollars
I. Employed	77	$17,864
J. Partial Employment	79	$6,241

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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Selected National Economic Indicators

	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	124.1	123.8	118.0	0.2	5.2
Industrial Production Index[2]	141.1	141.4	136.6	-0.2	3.3
Retail Trade Sales[3]	140,777	141,295	135,161	-0.4	4.2
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,400	1,309	1,463	7.0	-4.3
Prime Interest Rate[5]	11.07	11.50	9.0	-3.7	23.0

[1]U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.
[2]Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.
[3]Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.
[4]Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.
[5]Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

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